thus complete the circle of nations. If ever there was any one subject, which more than any other could awaken the most sublime aspirations of the human mind, this is the one, by all pre-eminence. It is no metaphor to say, "a new creation has opened;" for, during 5,496 years of time, 4,362 passed away before the most enlightened nations of Europe were made to suspect the existence of America! The curtain at length drawn, the expansive scene opened, and one event followed another to display the vast expanse. And yet, even now, in the three hundredth and sixtieth year of display, what do we behold ? Why. some of the finest regions of North America re-ceiving for the first time civilized inhabitants. The Anglo-Saxon family, in possession of the entire zone of North America on the Atlantic side, from the Gulf of Mexico to the inland sea of Canada, and on the Pacific, from the bay of San Diego, north latitude thirty-three, to Dixon's and Van Couver's sound, north latitude fifty, or, over seventeen degrees of latitude, spreading from ocean to ocean, and embracing at least three millions three hundred thousand square miles. On this great expanse we may regard the possessors as fixed, and, under very peculiar circumstances, forming one of the great communities or nations; which, from relative position and character, must henceforth, to a more or less extent, influence all other nations. Every people must be influenced and in a great degree modified by the climate in which they exist; but, in the case of the United States, the law of winds is the most important to decide political power. The phenomena of this all-important atmospherical motion, and its all controlling effect on climate entirely round the earth, in the zone of latitude embraced by Anglo-Saxon North America,

In advance, I must take the liberty to assert that of all other common, and yet by the laws of nature contradicted, general errors, a supposed radical change of climate is the least excusable. Successive seasons differ; so do all other objects of our contemplative faculties; but where are we to seek a revolution in genera?

we are now to review.

The all-important law of the winds, or, in other words, the eastward motion of the atmosphere within the temperate northern zone of the earth, has engrouped, modified, and located nations; and is notwithstanding in great part a blank in general science. This law of atmospherical motion, once western coasts of continents and large islands, constructed by me to illustrate the difference of mean temperature in like latitudes, between the eastern and western shores of the Atlantic ocean.

The two enclosed printed tables were constructed by me for and inserted in the Philadelphia edition of Brewster's Encyclopædia. To all general purposes they have never been really published. They for the general leaning eastward of forests and or- human reason. chards over the whole northern temperate zone, and for the very remarkably greater speed and safety of conducting ships eastward than westward in the same zone of our planet.

Summary of the winds of North America and of the North-

western parts of Europe.					
Place of observation.	Western and Southern.	S.E., E., N.E., and N			
Basin of Columbia	596	403			
N. Polar Sea	648	462			
Fort Brady	498	303			
Valley of Missouri	662	351			
Council Bluffs	551	462			
Fort Howard	604	386			
Fort Crawford.	594	399			
New Harmony		330			
Cincinnati		347			
Washington	000	334			
Sandy Spring		984			
Baltimore		489			
Philadelphia		276			
Germantown		288			
New York		303			
Newport, Rhode Island		335			
Eastport, Maine		272			
North Atlantic ocean		167			
Paris, France					
Lendon, England		132			
Liverpool		175			
Lancaster		149			
Sidmouth		171			
Scotland, per Playfair		138			
Dublin, Ireland		1,176			

15781	129 22	927 120 255 58 <b>69</b> 32 194.3 301 167 49 <b>64</b> 78.5 301 69 210 130 134 29	
	7.52 8 12 2.52 8 12 5.52 8 2 8	72 238 96	274 199 86 274 401 33 44 401 21 73 214 26 53 101 246 53 101 190 55 101 190 166 221 155 77 343 22

Table of comparative mean temperature between cities on of near the opposite shores of the Atlantic ocean. The cities taken as central points, and as representing the adjacent country round where they are situated; hence minutes of

	Lat.	Dif. lat.	Mean temp.	Dif. mean temp.
St. Petersburgh	°60 45	₹°15	°39 43	3 4
Eastport, Maine	1	) 14		1
Stockholm	59	2.	42	4
Boston, Massachusetts	43	3	46	12.3
Edinburgh	56	} 13	48	2
New York	41	} 15	51	3
Berlin	53	12	49	2
	40	13	53	4
Philadelphia	52	19	52	1
London		19		3
Baltimore	39	,	55	3
Paris	49	5	52	
Washington	39	} 10	53	. 1
Vantes	47	8	55	2
Charleston, S. C	33	14	59	4
lague	52	19	56	3
	30	90	67	11
New Orleans		22		20
Warsaw	52	3	47	
Cincinnati	40	} 12	54	10
Copenhagen	55	} 15	55	1
	40	15	50	5
Pittst urgh	55	15		3
Londonderry		17	47	7
st. Louis	38	5	54	1
Belfast, Ireland	54	5	53	2
Fort Snelling	45	8	45	

The stations named in the preceding table may be considered as central points on the respective sides of the Atlantic ocean, and as representing the herself to be before being tempted, soon evinced her legitimate descent from mother Eve; and, hostess though she was, she adjacent country around where they are situated. The extremes of latitude are, New Orleans lat. 30 deg. and St. Petersburgh lat. 60 deg., or 30 degrees of latitude. The second and fourth columns show the difference of latitude and that of mean temperature between the contrasted places and the very

striking inequality. Absolute accuracy, unattainable in itself, is not claimed, but the general results flowing from the element decide the fact that the line of equal mean temperature from coast to coast declines from the tained but a small part of the stock in trade, and the coach meridians upwards of 10 degrees, and the differences all falling on the same side proves the general fact. The cause is to be sought in atmospherical

motion; the contrasted effects on aerial tempera- ary in two volumes. ture of land and water surfaces, and the prevalence of western winds, as alluded to in this paper. It Noah, at a shanty in the woods of the West. known, would show why the climates of western coasts are so much more uniform and exempt from extremes than are those of the same latitude and elewould be absurd to suppose that equal latitudes on vation on eastern coasts, and of course why the will, in this case, as far as the features of the earth's delivered." surface are similar, produce, not indeed uniform. within the temperate zones, are so much more cul- but specifically similar phenomena. The cause tivable and habitable than are eastern in compa- being permanent, so must be the effect, and the world, especially the fairest and best part of it. rative polar distance. The following tables were western side of America is at length receiving civilized tenants, destined to extend their habitations to

the Northern ocean. What amount of information any person can give! through the columns of a public print on any subject demanding extensive research can only amount to generalities. But if the statement of general facts tends to stimulate inquiry, they are valuable in the occasional adoption of the custom. The truth is, these trappings of grief seem to me indifferent and children is real grief, and where there is real grief, and where there is not they are a correct texture. were formed from an immense mass of document, and show that the three west winds have an enormous excess in occurrence over the sum from the five other cal constitution, or the course of winds over the cal constitution, or the course of winds over the cal constitution, or the course of winds over the cal constitution, or the course of winds over the cal constitution, or the course of winds over the calculate in proportion to the magnitude of the object they mockery. If the mourning garb were of a coarser texture, like the ancient sackeloth, there might be something perhaps to plead for its intrinsic fitness; but, as it is, it differs from the color and gratifies the pride of an points. It may be added that in intensity the pro- northern temperate zone of the earth, is amongst another garb only in the color, and gratifies the pride of apportion is still greater, and in both respects account the highest objects of inquiry which ever exercised

with very trifling, or, to say all in few words, with images to be connected with death, among those who "sat in the region and shadow of death;" "who mourned as have no exception worthy notice, is from the three weston exception worthy notice, is from the three western points: that the course of the wind is but partially influenced by either land or water, whilst its temperature, on the contrary, is determined so the seem to be a fitter emblem; or the blue of the Turks, as retheir own respective temperature as to produce climates over like parallels of latitudes of extremely opposite character. The table of comparative climate, which forms part of this article, places the theory in strong points of view. Until the real cause was known, and to those who are yet ignorant of that cause and its influence, proximity to the sea or ocean, is regarded as the cause of mild temperature over Europe. So it is in as far as it, coming from the west and from the bosom of an ocean, modifies the air; but when coming over land, which it does on like latitudes, but opposite shores, and from wide continents, directly opposite effects are produced.

In brief, before us lies the great preface to the history of all coming ages. The gential winds from the expansive surface of the Pacific ocean, as far me out to others as a mourner? I do not wish to be so point. as soil will admit, must spread countless millions, and give to the western coast of Northwestern America the aspect of another Europe. Incredulity may smile at such anticipation; and yet no phenomena of the heavens are more sure of accomplishment, nor do any change in futurity rest more securely on the past and on the enduring laws of Nature. WILLIAM DARRY.

MANUFACTURING STOCKS .- The Newburyport Herald publishes a table, showing the par price and market value of some of the prominent Eastern Manufacturing Companies' stocks, from which it appears that, of the thirty companies named, the stocks of only three, or one-tenth of the whole number, are worth par. These are the Merrimac at Lowell, Cocheco at Dover, and Jackson at Nashua. Of the remainder, the depreciation of the value of the stock varies from three to fifty per cent.—the average being more than twenty-five per upon the poor is a matter very well known, and, I believe, cent.—Certainly this does not look much like very generally regretted. But this is not all: it presess hearcent. Certainly this does not look much like manufacturers realizing those enormous profits of in fact, can easily afford it. There are very few families in which our free-trade friends are so found of talking. | the country with whom the expense of mourning apparel doe Commercial Advertiser.

Home. - I know of no passage in classical literature mor Howe. —I know of no passage in classical literature more beautiful or affecting than that where Xenophon, in his Anabasis, describes the effect produced on the remnant of the ten there is a great deal of extravagance and waste. And, more thousand Greeks when, after passing through dangers with-out number, they at length ascended a sacred mountain, and, can be least easily borne. It comes in addition to all the exfrom its peak and summit caught sight of the sea. Dashing from its peak and summit caught of the sea.

It comes, perhaps, at the very moment of the physician. It comes, perhaps, at the very moment of the physician. It comes, perhaps, at the very moment when the main support and reliance of a family is taken away.

When the husband, the father, the provider, is cut off; when the broad ocean. Across its blue waters, little floating sestion to the physician. It comes, perhaps, at the very moment when the main support and reliance of a family is taken away.

When the husband, the father, the provider, is cut off; when the husband, the father, the provider, is cut off; when the husband, the father, the provider, is cut off; when the husband, the father, the provider, is cut off; when the husband, the father, the provider is the physician. their weary souls. All the perils they had encountered, all the companions they had lost, all the miseries they had encountered, all the companions they had lost, all the miseries they had ended, were in an instant forgotten, and mought was with by the customs of society, to abridge the already narrow them but the gentle phantoms of past and future joys. One means on which they have to rely. How many are the cases was again scouring on his fleet steed across the boof-trodden in which a considerable portion, and even the whole, of what plains of Thessaly; another rectined betreath the flower-crownwhose form, smid battle and bivouse, was ever with him; a their desolate condition.

third recalled that proud day when, before the streaming eyes.

If, then, there is a custom in the community which is n third recalled that proud day when, before the streaming eyes.

If, then, there is a custom in the community which is no of his overjoyed parents, and smid the acclamation of all teal benefit, and is a real burden, it would evem a clear inferGreece, he hore off from smid competitors the lauret-wreath ence that it ought to be discouraged. If there be any who four

## A YANKEE PEDLER.

We were travelling in the far West, when we sa'r, for the first time, a regular built Yankee pedler equipage. We had, indeed, previously seen some specimens of those travelling go-carts containing combs, cigars, whips, mouse-traps, &c., which perambula'e the regions of down East; but of the regular, scientific, itinerant Yankee trader, recently from the land of blue laws, this was the first to meet our astonished and admiring eyes. The vehicle itself might pass for quite a respectable stage-coach, and was, together with the horses, an article of traffic. It is a principle with your genuine Yankee to sell every thing, with the single exception of soul and body; and there are not wanting those who doubt even the validity of this exception. Our pedler gentleman had contracted to sell his coach at Pttsburgh for three hundred dollars, after the termination of his adventure. His horses he had sold at great profits, to be delivered also when he had completed his voyage. We were sitting in a small tavern TROM THE BOSTON JOURNAL. completed his voyage. We were sitting in a small tavern when our hero made his appearance, and asked the landlady if she wished to buy any knick-knacks; to which question he received an immediate and decided—xo. An ordinary man would have been discomfitted by such a reception, but it fell with a very complete the co on the Yankee as ineffectually

## "As lightning on an iceberg, when On the impassive ice the lightnings play."

With perfect coolness and a deliberate step he marched t his locomotive shop, and resppeared with a tin box about fourteen inches square and as many deep, which he placed on the bar counter; the landlady all the while protesting that

she wanted none of his kick-shaws.

Without noticing in the slightest degree these vehement exclamations, our Connecticut philosopher, who seemed mentally to reside at an elevation absolutely inaccessible to the gus's and blasts of petty emotions, proceeded to unpack his box and spread its contents in orderly array over the counter. We there saw an illustration of the maxim that "fact is stranger than fiction." "If we were in the habit of betting, we would wager any reasonable sum that no mortal man seeing that innumerable variety of articles, would believe that they all came out of the tin box, or could all be replaced in it. But so it was. There were little cells for thimbles, pins, bodkins, needles, jewelry, combs, tapes, silks, threads, laces, bobbins, and an endless variety of et ceteras, which have passed from our recollection. That Connecticut gentleman must have had a great memory. He knew the place for every thing, and when he got hold of an item to repack it, it went by instinct to its appropriate receptacle; and when they were all repacked, and one could no longer doubt the capability of the box, the spectators felt as the people of old did in regard to Goldsmith's schoolmaster, who wondered

"That one small head could carry all he knew."

" That one small head could carry all he knew." To resume our narrative. The glittering articles were all arrayed on the counter of the bar. The females of the household were speedily congregated, and, charitable as we consti-tutionally are, we must admit that they violated that portion of the decalogue which forbids us to "covet any thing that is our neighbor's." The landlady herself, strong as she felt

found that she had "counted without her host."
"A change came o'er her economic mind," and she wa among the busiest in negotiating the terms of a bargain. In a word, she fell before the combined charms of a regular as-To cap the climax a staid old bachelor, who esteemed him-

self vanity proof, and oft exclaimed from the bottom of his

" Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye, melted away before the meridian sun of temptation. He pur itself was a complete shop, containing articles adapted as well to masculine as to female occasions. We may as well say, in this place, that we there first saw Webster's quarto diction-

What a queer event, to encounter the erudite, the recor

So much for perseverance, and not being discouraged at a cool reception. We thought then, and think now, that our pedler acted like a man of talent, and one who knew the

## CONCERNING MOURNING APPAREL.

I certainly have no scruples of conscience about it; and parel. Besides, if any color were to be selected, black would seem to be the most of all unfit for a Christian people. It is found that the real motion of the air, The cypress shade, night and darkness, were fit objects and greatly by two agents differing so essentially in presenting the sky, whither they hope their friends have gone; or, even the brown of the Ethiopians, denoting the color of the earth to which we return; or, the yellow of the Egyp-tians, likening the decay of life to the seared leaf of autumn. If an ostentatious display of grief has any merit or prepriety among Christians, we must fall very far behind the Orientals. generally. Indeed, I can conceive of nothing more truly up a sorrowful cry. They continue it as long as they can

mourful than their customs. "As soon as a person dies," says Jahn, "the females in the family with a loud voice se without taking breath, and the first shriek of wailing dies away in a low sob. After a short space of time they repea the same cry, and continue it for eight days. Every day. however, it becomes less frequent and less audible," till it dies

But the principal objections against the custom of wearing mourning apparel are, that it is useless, inconvenient, and

For what use does it serve me ? To remind me that I an ed out. Shall the sable garb be adopted, then, because it grateful to my feelings, because it is a kind of solace to me I can gain no consolation from it.

But if the custom is useless, its inconvenience forms a stil greater objection. It is inconvenient, because it throws the care of purchasing and making clothes upon a family at the very moment when, on every account, it most needs seclu and quietness-when, worn out with care, and watching and sorrow, it needs retirement and relief. There is a shock mg unseemliness, I had almost said a sacrilege, in turning the house of death into a shop for a dress-maker! Who that has ever witnessed what is passing on one of these occasions who that has seen the broken hearted victims of affliction brought forth to be dressed as pageants, and harassed with inquiries about mourning gowns and bonnets, or heard inter mingled with their sights and tears patry and vain discussion about the adjustments of mourning caps and ribands—who, I say, has not felt that all this is inconvenient, ill-timed, and becoming, beyond what any force of language can ex-

press ! But the greatest objection, after all, to the use of mournin not form a burdensome addition to the bills of the merchan Besides, this is the most expensive kind of apparel; and penses of sickness, the paying of attendants, and the charges of the physician. It comes, perhaps, at the very moment when the main support and reliance of a family is taken away. When the husband, the father, the provider, is cut off; when tocks of Arcadia, and gazed into the Greamy eyes of her providing for their wants, but in merely arraying them for

of the Olympian victor.

Oh! home, magical spell, all powerful home! how streng must have been thy influence, when thy faintest memory evald cause these bronzed heroer of a thousand fights to weap like tearful women! With the cooking freshness of a deeter found women! With the cooking freshness of a deeter found in winter, not upon their obsequies, whether they shall be remarked; and, I must note, give great force to anti-tear and, I must note, give great force to anti-found rest!—[Selected.]

of the Olympian victor.

Oh! home, magical spell, all powerful home! how streng must have been thy influence, when thy faintest memory eval are gone, let them be reminded that it depends upon their class of the outgoing the same to the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office, to purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section, are gone, let them be reminded that it depends upon their class of the outgoing the same to the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office, or purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section, are gone, let them be reminded that it depends upon them selves, not upon their obsequies, whether they shall be reminded that it depends upon their class of the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office, to purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section, are gone, let them be reminded that it depends upon their class of the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office, or purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section, are gone, let them be reminded that it depends upon their class of the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office, not upon their obsequies, when they shall be too soon forgotten smoore members upon their class of the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office, not upon their obsequies, when they shall be too soon forgotten smoore members upon their class of the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office, not upon their obsequies, when they shall

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the Second Session of the 31st Congress.

AN ACT to create additional collection districts in the Ter ritory of Oregon and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the Territory of Oregon there shall be three collec-That in the Territory of Oregon there shall be three collection districts, with a port of entry to each district, to wit: Umpqua, Oregon, and Puget's Sound. The district of Umpqua shall include all the land, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores embraced in that portion of the Territory aforesaid lying between the forty-second and forty-fourth degrees of north latitude; and a collector shall be appointed in pursuance of existing laws for said district; and Scottsville shall be and is hereby made a port of entry and delivery for said district, at which the collector shall reside. The district of Oregon shall include all the land, bays, rivers, harbors, and shores embraced within that portion of the Territory of Oregon lying between the forty-fourth and forty-sixth and a half degrees of north latitude, embracing the coast of the Pacific west of the coast range of mountains, up to the forty-eighth west of the coast range of mountains, up to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude; and Astoria shall be the port of degree of north latitude; and Astoria shall be the port of entry for the district, at which the collector shall reside. The district of Puget's Sound shall include all the land, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores in the Territory not embraced in either of the before-mentioned districts, to wit: All that portion of the coast lying between the forty-eighth degree of north latitude and the northern boundary of said Territory, and embracing all the land and waters lying north of the forty-eighth and a half degree of latitude, and east of the coast range of mountains; and a collector shall be spoointed in pursuance of existing laws for said district; and Olympia shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district, at which place the collector shall reside. Nasqually and Portland, constituted ports of delivery, with surveyors to reside thereat, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved four-teenth August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall be continued as ports of delivery for such districts created by this act tinued as ports of delivery for such districts created by this act within the limits of which they may respectively be situated. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the collectors of

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the districts of Umpque, Oregon, and Puget's Sound shall be allowed one thousand dollars each per annum, with additional maximum compensation of two thousand dollars each per annum, should their respective official emoluments and fees, provided by existing laws, amount to that sum; and the surveyors at Nasqually and Portland shall be allowed, in addition to the fees authorized by existing laws, a compensation of one thousand dollars each per consult. of one thousand dollars each per annu Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Pacific city, on Baker's bay, and Milwaukie, on the Willamette river, in the

Baker's bay, and Milwaukie, on the williamette river, in the collection district of Oregon, established by this act, are here-by constituted ports of delivery; and surveyors of the customs shall be appointed, in conformity to law, to reside thereat, whose compensations, in addition to the fees authorized by existing laws, shall not exceed one thousand dollars each per Approved, February 14, 1851.

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

N pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President o the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermen-tioned Land Offices, in the State of WISCONSIN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing or

Monday, the fourth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships,

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal me-

Township twenty-seven, of range one.
Townships twenty-four and twenty-eight, of range two.
Townships twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, of range three.
Township twenty-nine, of range four.
Townships twenty-nine and thirty, of range five.
Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range six.

x. Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-

eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range seven.

Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range eight.

Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range nine.

Townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, of

Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-ight, and twenty-nine, of range twelve. At the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situ-ated within the undermentioned townships and parts of town-

ships, to wit : North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, wenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, of range thirteen.

Fractional township twenty-three, and townships twenty-our, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight,

of range fourteen.
Fractional township twenty-three, and townships twentyour, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight,

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, and townships twenty five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twentyeight, of range sixteen.

Fractional township twenty-four, and townships twenty-five,
twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two,

of range seventeen.

Fractional townships twenty-four and twenty-five, townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, and thirty-three, and fractional township thirty-four, all east of the main channel of the river St. Croix, and townships thirty-five and thirty-

six, of range eighteen.

Fractional townships twenty-five and twenty-six, township twenty-seven, fractional township twenty-eight, township twenty-nine, and fractional townships thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, east of the main channel of the St. Croix river, of range nineteen.

Fractional townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty-six, all east of the main channel of the St.

Croix river, of range twenty. At the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named fractional town-

ship and tracts, viz : North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian. Fractional township twenty-two, on the Mississippi river,

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian. Sections four to eighteen, inclusive, on the main land in township twelve, on the Wissonsin river, of range eight.

At the Land Office at GREEN BAY, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township and tract, to

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal me-

ridian. Fractional township twelve, on the right bank of the Wis-

Fractional township twelve, on the right bank of the Wisconsin river, of range eight.

The southeast quarter of section thirty-six, (lying within the Fox River grant,) in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with "those swamp and other overflowed lands m de unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sales respectively, under the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850, will be excluded from the sales. And no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States, will be permitted on any of the above-mentioned lands, as provided by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government," &c., approved 3d March, 1851.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no pri-

no sale shall he kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

By the President : MILLARD FILLMORE.

J. BUTTERFIELD, ner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CHAIRANTE, and to lessees, occupants, and permittees of Mineral Lands. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing

tion of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

And every person having the right under the act entitled "An act to create an additional land district in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," approved 3d March, 1847, as lessees, occupants, or permittees, to enter to the extent of their leases, or permits, any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated in the Willow River District, and who are entitled under the act entitled "An act to reduce the minimum price of the Mineral Lands in the Lake Superior District in Michigan, and in the Chippewa District in Wisconsin," approved 26th September, 1850, "to enter the land covered by their leases, occupancy, and permits respectively," at the minimum price of \$1.25 per sere, or if covering more than one full section, entitled, "on the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office,

GOOD BREEDING.

The following sneedote is related by Mr. WALKER, in his amusing end instructive publication, "The Original," as af fording a fine instance of the value of good breeding, or politeness, even in circumstances where it could not be expected to produce any personal advantage :

"An ENGLISHMAN, making the grand tour towards the middle of the last century, when travellers were more objects middle of the last century, when travellers were more objects of attention than at present, on arriving at Turin sauntered out to see the place. He happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from the parade, and taking a position to see it pass, a young captain, evidently desirous to make a display before the stranger, in crossing one of the numerous water courses, with which the city is intersected, missed his footing, and in trying to save himself lest his hat. The exhibition was truly unfortunate—the speciators laughed and looked at the Englishman, expecting him to laugh too. On the con-trary, he not only retained his composure, but promptly ad-vanced to where the hat had rolled, and, taking it up, prevanced to where the hat had rolled, and, taking it up, presented it with an air of unaffected kirchness to its owner. The officer received it with a blush of surprise and gratitude, and hurried to rejoin his company. There was a murmur of surprise, and the stranger passed on. Though the scene of a moment, and without a word spoken, it touched every heart—not with admiration for a mere display of politeness, but with a warmer feeling for a proof of that true charity 'which never faileth.' On the regiment's being dismissed, the captain, who was a young man of consideration, in glowing terms related was a young man of consideration, in glowing terms related the circumstance to his colonel. The colonel immediately. mentioned it to the general in command; and when the Eng-lishman returned to his hotel he found an aid-de-camp waiting Instrument to his hotel he found an aid-de-camp waiting to request his company to dinner at headquarters. In the evening he was carried to court—at that time, as Lord Chesterfield tells us, the most brilliant court in Europe—and was received with particular attention. Of course, during his stay at Turin, he was invited every where; and on his departure he was loaded with letters of introduction to the different States of Italy. Thus a private gentleman of moderate means, by a graceful impulse of Christian feeling, was enabled to travel through a foreign country, then of the highest interest for its society, as well as for the charms it still possesses, with for its society, as well as for the charms it still possesses, with more real distinction and advantage than can ever be derived from the mere circumstance of birth and fortune, even the

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby make known and declare that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of ILLINOIS, at the periods

hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of Angust next, for the disposal of the public lands, situated in the following sections and parts of sections, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian.

All the lands, together with the islands and parts of islands in the Mississippi river, lying west of the east bank of a slough, being parts of fractional section three, in township ELEVEN, and of fractional sections three, ten, eleven, fourteen, fifteen,

and of fractional sections three, ten, eleven, fourteen, filten, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twelve, of range five.

Sections eight, nine; the west half, the west half of the northeast quarter, and west half of the southeast quarter of ten, and sections fitteen, seventeen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-nine, and thirty-two, (except the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter,) in township two, of range

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the sixth day of October next, for the sale of the public land situated in the following named sections and parts of sections viz : North of the base line and west of the fourth principa

meridian.

Islands numbered one and two, in township twenty-eight o range one.

Wilson's island in the Mississippi river, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen, of range two.

Part of island A, and islands B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I,

Part of island A, and islands B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, in the Mississippi river, in township seventeen, of range three. Part of island A, and islands B, C, D, E, F, and G, in the Mississippi river, in township seventeen, of range four. All the land, together with an island in the Mississippi river lying east of a slough, being parts of fractional sections five, (south of Edward's river,) eight, nine, ten, fifteen, and twenty-two, and an island in sections twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township thirteen; and islands A and B, and an island in sections thirty-five and thirty-size in the Mississippi river in

ections thirty-five and thirty-six, in the Mississippi river, in township seventeen of range five.

An island and parts of islands in sections five and eight, in

three, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-three, in township fifteen; and fractional section four-teen, (except lot seven,) and fractions on an island of sections fourteen, twenty-two, (except lot two,) twenty-seven, (except lots three, five, and six,) and thirty-four, (except lots three and four,) all in the Mississippi river, in township sixteen, of

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian. An island in Rock river, in sections seventeen and eighteen, in township seventeen, of range one.

Sections eighteen to thirty-six inclusive, in township twen-

ty-seven, of range four. North of the base line and east of the third principal meridian. An island in Rock river, in section twelve, in township forty-

ix, of range one.

Three small islands in Rock river, in sections thirty and thirty-two, in township forty-six, of range two. At the Land Office at EDWARDSVILLE, commencing

on Monday, the eleventh day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands in the following named sections and parts of sections, to wit : North of the base line and west of the third principal meridian.

The southwest quarter and the west half and southeast the southeast quarter of section three; the east half of the southwest quarter and the east half and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of four; the southwest quarter, the west the northeast quarter, and west half of the southeast quarter of eight; the northeast quarter of nine; the west half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of ten; the west half and northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of fifteen; the west half of northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of seventeen; the east half and southwest quarter, and the east seventeen; the east half and southwest quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of twenty-one; the west half and northeast quarter of twenty-two; the north half of the northwest quarter of twenty-eight; the south half of twenty-nine; the east half and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of thirty; the northeast quarter of thirty-one; the south half and northeast quarter, and the east half and northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of thirty-two, is township twelve of range thirteen. twelve, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office in DANVILLE, commencing on Mon day, the eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named sections, to wit: North of the base line and east of the third principal meri

dian.

The westernmost tiers of sections numbered six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one, in each of the tewnships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, of range

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, on Monday, the 5th day o October next, for the disposal of the public lands on a small island in the Illinois river, in section thirty-two, in township thirty-four, north of range eight, east of the third principa maridian.
Fractional sections thirteen, fourteen, and twenty-three,

orth of Lake Kalamick and the the old Indian bound in township thirty-seven, north of range fourteen, east of the third principal meridian. At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, on Monday, the

first day of September next, for the disposal of the public land on a small island in the Illinois river, in sections eleven and

on a small island in the Illinois river, in sections eleven and fourteen, in towaship seventeen, north of range thirteen, west of the third principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for schools, military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and sverflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sales respectively, under the set entirled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp land' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, will be excluded from the sales. And no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any

And no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States, will be permitted on any of the above mentioned lands, as provided by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government, &c," approved 3d March, 1851.

The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

MILLARD FILLMORE. J. BUTTERFIELD. per of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of
the lands within the townships and parts of townships above
enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and
make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing
this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tracts
claimed; otherwise such claim will be forficed.

J. BUTTERFIELD,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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WANTED, a situation, in a Seminary or private family by a Lady who has several years' experience in teach by a Lady who has several years' experience in teaching the Piano Forte, Guitar, and Vocal Music, in classes or otherwise. The highest recommendations can be furnished. Por further particulars, direct to "J. J. X., care of Joseph Shillington, Washington, D. C.," giving real name and address.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkanas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," approved 11th of July, 1846, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated. nois and Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated.

At the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, WISCONSIN, commencing on Monday, the third day of November next, for the disposal of the following tracts containing lead mines, which were withheld from the public sale of the 24th of May, 1847, ordered by the President's proclamation of the 20th November, 1846, viz:

North of the base line, and east of the fourth principal me-

ridian.

The east half of the southwest quarter of section nine; the northwest quarter of nineteen; and the east half of the northeast quarter of twenty-one, in township one, of range one.

The east half, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section two; the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of twenty-five, and the east half of the northeast quarter of thirty-six, in township two; and the west half of the southwest quarter of twenty-four, in township five, of range two.

two; and the west half of the southwest quarter of twenty-four, in township five, of range two.

The east half and northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-one, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northeast of the northwest quarter of thirty-one; and the east half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of seventeen, in township three; the west half of the northwest quarter of five; and the east half of the northwest quarter; the east half and northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of seventeen, in township three; the west half of the southeast quarter and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of six, in township four; the east half of seven; and the southeast quarter and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the township five, of range three.

The west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of two; and the northwest quarter of seven, in township six, of range five.

At the Land Office at DIXON, ILLINOIS, commencing on

At the Land Office at DIXON, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the third day of November next, for the disposal of the following tracts containing lead mines which, in consequence of their being embraced in unexpired lead mine leases, were withheld from the public sale of the 5th April, 1847, ordered by the President's proclamation of the 8th of September 1846, viz. ber, 1846, viz :

North of the base line, and east of the fourth principal me

North of the base ane, and east of the fourth principal me-ridian.

The west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight; the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of thirty-five; and the west half of the northwest quarter of thirty-six,

five; and the west half of the northwest quarter of thirty-six, in township twenty-nine, of range one.

The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fitteen; and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of twenty-three, in township twenty-seven, and the west half of twenty-two, in township twenty-nine, of range two.

The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-four, in township twenty-nine, of range three.

The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the northwest quarter of section thirty; the south half of thirty-two; and the east half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the forthwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of thirty-six, in township twenty-nine, of range four.

North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal me

ridian.

The west part of the east fraction of section fifteen, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of twenty-two, in township twenty-nine, of range one.

The west fractional half of section seventeen, in township wenty-nine, of range two. In accordance with the provisions of the act of 11th July,

In accordance with the provisions of the act of 11th July, 1846, hereinbefore referred to, pre-emption claims will not be allowed to any of the abovementioned lands until after they have been offered at public sale, and become subject to private entry, and no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States will be permitted on any of the above mentioned lands, as provided by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government," &c., approved 3d March, 1851. The tracts will be offered and sold in such legal subdivisions as will include the mine or mines, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and if not sold at the public sale, at such price, nor shall be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, then the same shall be subject to sale as other lands.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer, and no private entries of the land in the tracts so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

after the expiration of the two weeks.

In further execution of said set, I have caused the Commissioner of the General Land Office to publish with this proclamation a brief description of the above lands, prepared from the official documents.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this twentyeighth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred
and fifty-one.

By the President:

MILLARD FILLMORE. J. BUTTERFIELD,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The tracts embraced in the above proclamation of the Pre-sident comprise all the residue of the lead mines yet to be brought into market south of the Wisconsin river. They cover those mines (particularly the portion situated in Illinois) worked under former leases from the Government which had not expired at the date of the sale of the adjacent mines, and not expired at the date of the sale of the adjacent mines, and therefore possess the advantage of being prepared for immediate operations without incurring the increased expenses incidental to opening new mines, and most of them are believed to be very productive. They are all more or less conveniently situated in reference to the navigable rivers and other cheap means of transportation of their products to St. Louis, and are in the midst of a country yielding abundantly all the agricultural products of the latitude in which they are located.

1. RITTERFRIELI.

J. BUTTERFIELD,

Commissioner of the General Land Office. MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES FOR MAY, 1851. J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class No. 52, for 1851.

Class No. 52, for 1851.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 10, 1851.

16 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

(Making more prizes than blanks.)

1 prize of \$5,0285 | 1 prize of \$4,000

1 do of 25,000 | 1 do 3,000

1 do of 12,017 | 3 do 2,000

1 do of 7,000 | 10 do 1,200

1 do of 5,000 | 10 do 1,000 &c. &c. &c. &c. Tickets \$15-Halves \$7.50-Quarters \$3.75-Eighths \$1.87\frac{1}{2} Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$170 00

Do. do 26 half do 85 00

Do. do 26 quarter do 42 50

Do. do 26 eighth do 21 25 26 half do 85 00 26 quarter do 42 50 26 eighth do 21 25

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class No. 55, for 1851. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 17, 1851.

1 prize of \$35,000 | 1 prize of \$4,000 | 1 do 11,000 | 15 do 1,000 | 1 do 5,000 | 15 do 500 | 15 do 50 &c. &c. &c. &c. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets \$110.00 Do. do 22 half do 55.00 Do. do 22 quarter do 27.50

68,000-\$40,000-\$25,000-\$10,000! 125 prizes of \$1,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy. Class E, for 1851.

| Certificates of packages of 25 wholes \$270 00 |
| Do do 25 halves 135 00 |
| Do do 25 quarters 67 50 |
| Do do 25 eighths 33 75

\$40,000—\$30,000—40 of \$1,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 60, for 1851. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 31, 1831...
78 number lostery—13 drawn ballots.

78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.

\*\*MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME.\*\*

1 prize of....\$4,000 | 1 prize of.....\$4,000 |
1 do.....\$0,000 | 1 do.....\$2,089 |
1 do.....\$20,000 | 40 do.....\$500 |
1 do.....\$1,000 | 40 do.....\$500 |
2 kc... &c.. &c..

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$140 00 |
Do... do 26 half do 70 00 |
Do... do 26 quarter do 35 00 |
Orders for tickets and shares, and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most promi

orders for the splendid Lotteries, will receive the most promit in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most promit a tention, and an official secount of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

J. & C. MAURY, Agents, Address